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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

AMERICA ASKS FOR PEACE

HALT OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY

By Request of Count Bismarck.

The Terrible Explosion at Laon.

PRUSSIANS REPULSED AT MONTMEDY.

Letter from Marshal MacMahon.

Rochefort Controlling the Radicals.

The Recent Movement in Italy.

Thiers Gone on a Secret Mission to the Great Powers.

Marseilles Threatened by Two Corsairs.

The French Coast Fortresses and Fleets to be Manned.

PARIS WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST.

The Prussians Expected to Appear Before the City To-day.

Jules Favre Expected in England.

His Purpose to Secure English Intervention.

THE POPE PROTESTS AGAINST THE OCCUPATION OF HIS TERRITORY.

Gladstone Alarmed at the Spread of Republicanism.

PRUSSIA.

Dispatch from the American Government to Its Minister to Prussia Hoping for a Cessation of the War.

PARIS, September 12.—A Berlin telegram to the *Politique*, of this city says the great sensation was created by the dispatch of the American Government to its envoy at the Prussian capital, expressing the hope that there will now be a cessation of the war in view of the fact that its aim, the dethronement of Napoleon, has been accomplished. No answer had been received. It is confidently communicated the dispatch to Von Thiel and Ulenburg, than it was sent to King William by a special courier.

The War Not Anti-Catholic.

BERLIN, September 12.—M. De Loseohowski, Archbishop of Gresen and Posen, issued a circular declaring that the war on the part of Prussia is not in any way anti-Catholic.

King William's Account of the Laon Explosion.

The following dispatch from the King to the Queen has been received, dated ten o'clock on Sunday night: "The citadel of Laon exploded after the surrender, just as the Prussians were preparing to enter. Three hundred and fifty were killed, including two hundred Mobile Guards. Many were shockingly mutilated. William of Mecklenburg was wounded. There must have been treason."

Official Report of Capitulation of Sedan.

BERLIN, September 12.—The official report of the capitulation of Sedan states that the total of the prisoners taken was 122,000. The crowd of the wounded has been reduced since the reopening of the railways, and all the dead in the fields around the city have been buried.

Italy, Austria and Russia Have Asked an Armistice.

BRUSSELS, September 12, 4 P. M.—Italy, Austria and Russia are agreed in principle and have authorized Russia to ask Prussia for an armistice. A dispatch to that effect has been sent by telegraph to Berlin, but no answer is yet received.

Lord Lyons, who has heretofore acted as the intermediary between France and Prussia, has resigned the task in favor of Olazaga, the Spanish Minister.

Concealment of Eugenie in Brussels—French Wounded.

BRUSSELS, September 12—The Empress Eugenie, while on her way to England, remained concealed three days in the environs of this city.

A convoy of French wounded has arrived here.

FRANCE.

Surrender of Laon—Frightful Explosion.

PARIS, September 12.—Important advices have been received through other sources, confirming the former dispatches reporting the surrender of Laon, and the partial destruction of the city and a portion of the citadel by the explosion of the stores of ammunition within the citadel. The following advices have been received relative to this terrible disaster: The city had refused to hoist the white flag on the column under the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and that General prepared to bombard the city, disposed his train, and was in position to shell the city, which had obdurately refused to capitulate.

A second summons to surrender was then dispatched to the French commander under cover of a parley. The second summons was honored, and an answer returned that in order to save the town the destruction by the fire of the Prussian artillery, and to prevent the imperiling of the lives of the non-combatants, the town would be surrendered. The citadel of Laon then capitulated. The head of the Prussian column then filed in through the gates of the city and occupied the defenses. The garrison laid down their arms and the Garden Mobile were liberated. The Prussians had not retained possession long when a terrible catastrophe occurred.

The magazine which had been connected by a train with the citadel, the latter being mined, exploded, communicating with the powder in the citadel, and the greater portion of the walls were destroyed. The concussion was tremendous. The walls of the citadel were overthrown, killing the Prussian staff and several hundred Prussian soldiers, and also many of the Garde Mobile, who were in the vicinity of the magazine at the time. The French commandant survived, though wounded. He surrendered only to save the town.

Attack on Toul—Prussians Repulsed at Montedy—Meaux Surrounded.

PARIS, September 12, Noon.—The Ministry has just made public the following important intelligence: The Germans attacked Toul on Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and persisted in the assault until nine in the evening. They were, however, constantly repulsed, and many of their best officers were killed. More than ten thousand Prussians were placed *hors du combat*.

At Montmedy, on Thursday, the garrison splendidly repulsed the Prussian attack.

The Prussians have surrounded Meaux. They have arrived in force at Crecy, and are approaching Nouy in force.

The Germans are now in force at Sezanne, and are advancing along the confluence of the Marne. They are expected at Coulommeires, thirteen miles east-southeast of Meaux tomorrow. Their scouts penetrate in every direction.

The heads of the German armies from the east and southeast are converging towards Lason along the valleys of the Aisne.

A Letter from Marsal MacMahon.

The Ministry have communicated publicly a letter from Marshal MacMahon to them under date of September 8th, from Pauer aux Bois. He says that when his wounds have so far healed as to permit it, he shall ask to be removed to some German town.

Intervention.

Le Soir contains an article which advocates the intervention of America in the struggle between France and Prussia. *Le Soir* declares that it is time that America should cease surrounding her diplomacy with a Chinese wall. There has been no opportunity more favorable for America to honorably assert her claim to the right of a voice in the European Congress.

Paris is cheered this morning by a rumor that Russia is insisting on an armistice. Also, that the United States has interposed, and sent three decided dispatches to Berlin. It is said that the Prussian advance has stopped in consequence.

Paris Not to be Bombarded.

The Soir says that King William, replying to the address of the diplomatic agents concerning the anticipated bombardment of Paris, said: "I trust it will not be necessary to resort to extreme measures after the arrival of my armies under the walls of Paris. I expect to reduce the city by surrounding it and destroying all means of escape."

No Danger of Famine at Metz.

Advices from Marshal Bazaine at Metz report that the garrison is in no immediate danger of distress from famine or assault, the magazines being well stocked with provisions and ammunition.

Replenishing the Treasury of the Republic.

The corporations of Limages and Marseilles have voted heavy war contributions to the support of the Republic. Extraordinary measures are being taken in aid of the threatened sister municipality of Paris. Other and more important donations will soon be tendered to the treasury of the Republic.

The Outbreak in Italy.

PARIS, September 12—Signor Mordena arrived in Paris. He brings assurances that the Italian Government has determined to forestall all revolutionary movements in Rome and Italy by an official occupation of Roman territory, without the slightest intention of harming the Pope, but preserve the Catholic world from a great calastrophe. Several members of the College of Cardinals have given in their adhesion to the necessity of this step. The Italian army now holds all the roads north and south leading into Roman territory. An Italian squadron is at Civita Vecchia. No conflict is anticipated with the Zouaves, General Kenezier, the War Minister, having giving it as his opinion that the Papal force do not justify any attempt at resistance. The Prussian Government has notified the Italian Government that it has no intention of interfering in any way with the question of Rome. Upon the occupation of the city a popular vote will be taken throughout the Papal States upon the annexation of Papal territory to Italy.

Reports of an Armistice Increasing—Departure of Thiers on a Secret Mission to England, Austria and Russia.

PARIS, September 12.—It is officially announced that Thiers will leave this evening for London, Vienna and St. Petersburg on a secret mission.

The Prussians were at Melun last night.

The reports of an armistice increase in consistency. The diplomatic corps defers its departure from the city.

Corsairs Expected to Attack Marseilles —An Army for Paris.

MARSEILLES, September 12—Esquerron hearing that two Corsairs had passed through the Straits of Gibraltar, has issued orders that preparation to be made here to repel any attack.

Twenty thousand volunteers left yesterday for Paris.

The municipal council unanimously declared that municipal corporations must participate in the national defense.

Ovation to America and Minister Washburne.

PARIS, September 12—Minister Washburne to-day, while on his way to the central telegraph office, to send a dispatch, was recognized in front of the Grand Hotel by the crowd. Cheers arose, and the crowd increased, and the Minister received a most enthusiastic ovation. Mr. Washburne was much moved.

It is awaiting the completion of the telegraph company and many others assembled in front of the American Legation and made another demonstration in honor of the government of the United States and its representative.

A Bit of Dissatisfaction—The Courts Removed to Tours.

La France says that while the Republic is everywhere else in accord with the Government and the Constituent Assembly causes dissatisfaction.

The Supreme Tribunals of Law have been removed to Tours, where they are now in session.

Skirmish at Chateau Thierry—Prussians Repulsed—Prospects Favorable for an Honorable Peace—Proclamation of the Republic—Strength of the Prussian Forces Advancing on Paris—Gazing Threatens to Shoot Army Officers Attempting Surrender.

Special to the Tribune.]

PARIS, September 12, 10 A. M.—At 10 o'clock this morning there was a skirmish at Mont-pugny between the Eighth Squadron of French Dragoons, which garrisoned Chateau Thierry, and the Prussian advanced guard, which was repulsed. More Prussians are to be sent from Strasburg. The Prussians found in the Emperor's desk a detailed statement of the Prussian forces, numbering a million men, 1,000 cannon and 80,000 horses.

The *Gaulois* reports that England, in the name of the neutral powers, asks the King of Prussia for fifteen days' armistice. No reply is received, but there are fair prospects of assent.

The special correspondent of the *Tribune* at Rheine, writing on the 6th, says: The King's headquarters remain established here yesterday, and are to remain till the 9th, to give all the troops time to concentrate, including what can be spared from the siege. The seventh North German Corps, besides two Bavarian and the Wurtemburg Corps on the road unhindered, according to the official report six full cavalry divisions also. The siege batteries are all directed to reach Paris on the 19th or 15th. When the regiments now coming forward arrive, and reserves also join their regiments, the German army will certainly exceed and probably exceed four hundred thousand.

The inhabitants everywhere reproach the Emperor, but do not favor a republic. They are all anxious for peace, and are looking to favor of the Comte de Paris. The *Tribune's* special correspondent at Berlin, 9th, says the Duke of Mecklenburg, with the First and Seventh divisions of the Ninth corps, hereabove in Schlesswig-Holstein, and two divisions of reserves and Landwehr, being the army formed at Homburg in the Palatinate, is on the way to Paris, and elsewhere all the line troops and reserve battalions are gone. The guard and garrison service is performed by the Landwehr. The mustering here and at Torgan in Silesia continues. Landwehr officers absolved from military obligations years ago are notified to hold themselves for active service. Bismarck has said he will show such a tremendous force in France as must crush resistance, and especially prevent everywhere the organization of new forces. The general disposition of war for Alsace and Lorraine, His certain Bismarck would be content with Metz and Strasburg held as neutral fortresses.

Inhuman Treatment of Germans.

Eight hundred Germans who had been expelled from France reached Carlsruhe on the 6th. They are workingmen, and were compelled to leave all their property behind. They were disgracefully treated while passing through France. Men, women and children were deprived of food, and transported in open cattle cars, drenched and insulted, and arrived here half dead.

The Excitement in Italy.

The *Tribune* correspondent at Rome telegraphs on Monday: The troops have crossed the frontier. General Cardova has addressed a proclamation to the Roman people. There is great enthusiasm and excitement among the troops and people. The *Tribune* correspondent at Florence on the 7th, says: Troops are violently excited and impatient. The Cabinet is reconsidering its resolution, but the people are bent on going to Rome with or without the Government. Palermo, the most reactionary of Italian cities, was illuminated last night on false reports that the troops were crossing the frontier. Ricasoli is still here. Pazza De San Martino will probably be sent as envoy to the Pope. All Italy reconfirmed to his armies. All first class troops having been called out the second class are to follow. Thirty thousand men will join the standards on the 20th. Four regiments of infantry passed through this morning to the frontier.

France has recalled all the French soldiers under the Papal flag, two thousand in number, leaving only a few Papal States guard already proclaimed for a Provisional Government. The ministry is discordant.

Activity on the Paris Bourse.

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ENGLAND.

The Prussian Army Halted at the Request of Bismarck, to Consider the Proposal for an Armistice.

LONDON, September 12.—The Prussian army has halted twenty-five miles from Paris, at the special request of Bismarck, to consider the Russian and Austrian proposition for an armistice.

Dispatches from Paris state the departure of certain members of the French Government for Tours has been indefinitely postponed. *Gaulois* also states that the diplomatic body have also postponed their departure.

Paris Will Fight to the Last.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, September 12.—Paris will fight to the last. The present material for the army is splendid and plenty. There is no rioting, no sluggish now; perfect order prevails. The streets are full of armed men. Gen. Trochu is satisfied he can hold out. Part of the enemy's forces are to be near the walls Tuesday, and the rest will follow rapidly. The inhabitants are speculating as to where the bombs will fall. The walls are a mile and a half from the outer boulevard, and the outlying forts are a mile from the walls, so that the enemy's guns must take a position three miles from the outer boulevards. This calms the fears of the Parisians. Meantime negotiations are very actively going on.

The statement of the *Gaulois* that England demands an armistice is not true. It has been ascertained from official authority in Downing street that England has sent no note to Prussia. Jules Favre is expected here to-night. If he asks the English government to offer terms, it will do so, but not if unasked. Earl Granville will be present at the conference with Favre. This intelligence is official.

The Archbishop of Canterbury offers an offertory for the sick and wounded, in all the churches of his diocese.

The Pope Protests.

The Pope has sent a protest to the powers against the occupation of his territory, but will not resist by arms. He is coming to England in a British frigate, and Arch-Bishop Manning is making preparations for his reception.

There has been another massacre of Missionaries in China.

Gladstone Alarmed.

Gladstone is alarmed at the spread of Republicanism in Europe.

The French Fortifications and Fleets to be Fully Manned—No More Private Telegrams from Paris—The Prussians Cannot March in Without Stubborn Resistance.

LONDON, September 12.—Orders have been issued by the Government at Paris for the fortifications at Havre, Marseilles, Dunkirk and other points. The quotas of men of the large French war steamers are to be filled to the utmost, and they are held ready to weigh anchor at a moment's notice.

Telegrams from the seat of war in the papers here to-day are a perfect chaos of will and contradictory statements. Parties who have wanted to New York will be in the main correct.

The Telegraphic Bureau in Paris has begun to refuse to receive private telegrams for transmission. Garibaldi is expected at Paris.

The *Times* says that France has been cured of military ardor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that a stubborn defense of Paris is certain, if the city is besieged. The idea that the Prussians will walk in without difficulty is an entirely mistaken one.

The Movement in Favor of Peace.

LONDON, September 12.—The *Standard* and other British journals urge England's intervention in the Franco-Prussian war as the only and a neglect of which will involve their dishonor.

The Legations of Russia and Austria are busily at work in the interest of peace, and it is believed they would already have secured an armistice had not the English Government blocked the way by its hesitation and half hostile attitude.

The English government is believed to have a secret understanding with the King of Prussia adverse to the wishes of Count Bismarck, in order to secure a peace without dismemberment of the Republic. It is stated on high authority that Count Bismarck desires neither Alsace nor Lorraine, and is willing to withdraw them as soon as possible, but King William is bitterly opposed to any negotiations with Republican authorities, and insists upon advancing to Paris to crush the revolution before the fever can extend to Germany.

The governments of Russia and Austria have given their assent in support of the proposition for a fortnight's armistice.

The latest intelligence from the Prussian headquarters is that in reply to the propositions made through the Austrian Legation, King William declares that he will not entertain propositions of peace only in the Tuileries and from the Imperial Government of France.

The Revolution of Paris.

The city of Paris is beginning to be isolated. We have had no mail to-day from London, and no dispatches have come through by telegraph except from Tours, where the government exercises supervision of the office in the Place de la Bourse, from which alone dispatches are allowed to be sent. It is considered fairly, but it is positive. The interior of the city is perfectly tranquil, though not at all gay. No fears of mob violence are entertained by any one, notwithstanding rumors to the effect. Jules Favre is to be appointed Minister to England and Belgium. Public order was never more perfect than since the proclamation of the Republic.

Postal and telegraphic communication between Paris and the outside world cease today. The lines of communication not interrupted by the Prussians have been destroyed by the French themselves.

Rochefort Controlling the Radicals.

Henri Rochefort, who was so much feared, is in office, and manifests the most conservative temper. He is of great use in controlling the extreme radicals.

The Imperial Captive.

The Prussian authorities surrounded the Emperor on his journey to Wilhelmshohe with exquisite delicacy, in consideration of the feeling entertained for the prisoner. Advices from Cassel say nothing of the magnificent treatment of Napoleon which has been so much regarded as a prisoner. He seems rather an honored guest of Prussia.

Effects of the Recent Movements in Italy.

Advices from Florence are to the effect that the Italian troops will enter Roman territory to-day. Italy's ultimatum substantially requires the Pope of his temporal power. The local authority of the Italian territory, however, remains undisturbed by the Italians, and the Government announces that it will not interfere in any power in guaranteeing the independence of the Pontiff.

A dispatch from Rome, dated the 11th, says: Signor Nigra, Italian Envoy to the Prussian Government, arrived in this city on Sunday, and had an interview with Cardinal Antonelli. His mission was presumed to have some connection with the approaching occupation of Rome by Italy. No serious resistance, upon the part of the Papal army is anticipated, and indeed such a course is understood to be counselled against by prominent ecclesiastics. The leading Prelates advocate coming to an arrangement with the Italian government, and they shall be so far maintained as to be represented by ambassadors abroad. The Leouine city will continue to be occupied by the Pope.

Addresses to the King of Italy are being numerously circulated and signed by the Italians, asking for the occupation by King Victor Emanuel of the city of Rome.

The *Tribune's* special correspondent, writing from Carlsruhe on the 8th, says: The Strasburg besieging army is constantly reinforced. Their numbers are nearly 100,000. Sorties by the defenders are desperate, but futile. Batteries are rapidly completing, and the heaviest guns are placed in the nearest parallels. The French sharpshooters are doing much mischief on the Upper Rhine. The railway between Basle and Freiburg has been repeatedly cut at Sohlingen. Passenger trains are fired on and passengers wounded.

Inhuman Treatment of Germans.

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Dispatches from Paris state the departure of certain members of the French Government and all are being drilled. A thousand francs-tireurs have been sent to join the four thousand regulars now obstructing the Prussian advance. All the bridges around Paris have been blown up. It is asserted that MacMahon wished to retreat to Paris, but was prevented by Polikao's order. He will justify himself to the public when recovered from his wounds. Several of the Gardes Mobile, belonging to wealthy families, have disappeared. These deserters have been denounced before the military tribunals. Gen. Trochu has called on them to return to their posts, or take the consequences. It is estimated that there are 200,000 Gardes Mobile in Paris. The state of the streets is fearful. The Tuileries gardens are occupied by artillery. Four Generals, one Colonel and five Commandants have been sent to a German fortress for refusing to sign the capitulation of Sedan. Among the new appointments are two young men employed on journals at 500 francs and 200 francs per month, who have been named as prefects. Political meetings are announced for next week to bring forward candidates for a new Assembly. Girardin goes to the provinces to stimulate resistance.

Minor War Items.

LONDON, September 12.—It is reported that 50,000 francs have been offered for a messenger who will succeed in communicating with the commander of Metz. One man who undertook the service has been shot by the Prussians. It is said the Pope is condemning the offer of refuge on board of the British frigate off the Tiber.

Among the rumors from Paris is one that a subterranean passage has been discovered extending from the heart of the Capital to points beyond the fortifical lons.

Prussian Loan to be Placed in London

LONDON, September 12.—Agents have arrived here from Berlin, who, it is anticipated are seeking to place a Prussian loan on the market.

SPAIN.

Republican Demonstrations Continue—Convocation of the Cortes Demanded.

MADRID, September 12.—Demonstrations of sympathy with the French republic continue in the northern provinces.

The republicans in this city have signed an address demanding the convocation of the Cortes.

Text of the Official Dispatch Recently Sent Abroad from Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The only official dispatch recently sent abroad relating to the war was on Friday, when President Grant was in Washington, addressed to Minister Bancroft, but copies of which were also transmitted to Ministers Washburne and Motley, to the effect that, while we cannot act in connection with other nations, yet if our good offices are requested by both the belligerents we should be happy to extend them, with a view of bringing about a peace between the two great powers, with which we have traditional friendship. Our government will scrupulously abstain from interfering in the politics of the French people if for no other reason than because it would set a bad example for future Ministers to the governments hereafter to interfere in our own, and hence its expressed no politics as to the result of the war. The telegram to Minister Bancroft was communicated to Count Von Bismarck, on ground for doubt as to our actual position of friendship with Prussia from foreign alliances to the belligerents, while a desire to exercise the offices of friendship when they shall be desired by all parties.

Protest Against the Continuance of the War Against the French Republic.

NEW YORK, September 12.—The principal men on footamong the leading Democratic Germans of this city, at which it is thought large numbers will participate, to issue a protest to their fellow countrymen in the Fatherland against prosecuting a war against a Republic. While the war was against the hated Napoleon and his dynasty—which was a war between despots—their sympathies naturally were with the German people at home. But inasmuch as they now have before them a tyrant who threatened the spoliation of German territory, is partizan, and the people, who acted but in his behalf, in resisting the unjust war, have reorganized the State upon a basis which entitles them to the sympathy of friends of the Germans, as the Empire merited their hatred.

They call upon their countrymen not to be led by an ambitious leader to further despoil a people already emasculated from the blows by which they have groaned for twenty years.

Action of the Republicans in New York.

NEW YORK, September 12.—An enthusiastic meeting of the French Union Republican League was held yesterday afternoon, Prince street, for the patriotic purpose of promoting and forwarding volunteers to France, and for the collection of funds for the sufferers by the war. A handsome platform of the Republic was the prevailing sentiment of those present. A letter was read from Victor Hugo to the Irishmen who support the cause of Liberty in France, and in which he urges them to celebrate the proclamation of the Republic by a mass meeting on the 22d of September, the anniversary of the first French revolution of 1792.

POLITICAL.

CHICAGO, September 12—A special from Washington to the Chicago *Evening Post* says it is ascertained from official sources that the President has offered the Mission to England to a gentleman residing in the West who is better known for his literary than political and scholarly accomplishments than as an active politician. It is said he has declined to accept or not, but the presumption is that he will.

BOSTON, September 12—Wendell Phillips accepts the Labor Reform nomination for Governor, in a letter of twenty-six lines. He will be for Governor of Massachusetts, and not for the sake of confidence. He has neither desire nor ambition to have my name drawn into party politics, for I belong to no political party. But I am not following the lead of either party. I desert, and the struggle which underlies your campaign is not the issue which divides the parties. Capital and Labor are partners, not enemies. There is a great deal of the common profit, I am fully convinced that hitherto labor has been hastened too much and most unfairly by the side of capital. The law should do all it can to give to labor its exact share of the common profits. It is a shame to our Christianity and to our manhood to see, in a country of profusion, better opportunities and a fair share of the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XVIIIth DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XVIIIth DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NEDICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Pittsburgh.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
HENRY W. STRICKLER, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PHOTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

THERE will be a meeting of the Republican Reform Executive Committee at the headquarters at two o'clock this afternoon. A full attendance is requested. The prospect for the Reform ticket is growing brighter hourly, and nothing is needed to insure complete success but a vigorous canvass. Such a canvass enters into the objects of the meeting to-day. Let Reform Republicans everywhere understand that their brethren here are awake and "mean business" through to the end.

THE Republican conferees of the Twenty-third District on the one hundred and tenth ballot yesterday nominated Hon. EBENEZER MCJUNKIN, of Butler, for Congress. On that ballot the vote was: MCJUNKIN five, FRELPS four, on the one hundred and second ballot Mr. GRAHAM's name having been withdrawn. The nomination was unanimously concurred in on motion of Mr. GYER. Mr. MCJUNKIN is a native of Butler county, aged about fifty-two, is a lawyer of excellent standing, and a man of commanding ability. His election cannot be doubted.

THE "organ," in its personalities, has ventured on dangerous ground. Though not much to our liking we shall follow at such distance and in such manner as its tactics seem to render advisable. To commence with we will ask one question: What was the consideration whereby the indorsement necessary to procure a certain Federal appointment, and to whom was it paid? This properly cannot be considered personal since it really comes under the head of the examination of the claims of candidates to support. We might, and perhaps may, ask other questions, but one at a time is enough.

WHILE Gen. GRANT is cutting down Government expenses and reducing taxation at the rate of eighty millions a year, the Court House and Office Holders' Rings in Allegheny county are continually increasing the expenses and running up taxation. And yet these Rings have the audacity to claim that they are the peculiar friends of Gen. GRANT, and denounce those who are for cutting down expenses and reducing taxation as his enemies! Were the voters of Allegheny fools, as the Rings seem to suppose, or they would not address such *arguments* to them, they might perhaps expect to gain something by such a course. But they are intelligent and possess the sagacity to see through the imposition which the Jobbers in spoils and offices are attempting to practice.

ENGLISH NEUTRALITY.

The popular excitement in England indicated by the demonstrations in London, described yesterday in the cable dispatches, however disagreeable or even alarming to the ruling classes, is perhaps less significant than some may assume it to be. Evidently the movement proceeds from the "international union of workmen," an organization of some age, and therefore it may not be viewed as a spontaneous expression of the sentiments of the English populace called forth by events on the continent. It is, however, quite probable that the association referred to, as a nucleus of discontent, may receive large accessions and spread widely in sympathy with the Republican movement in France.

England just now is clearly placed in a rather embarrassing position. Before the Franco-German war broke out, the English upper and middle classes had seen abundant reason to repent bitterly for the foolish indulgence of prejudice and for the equally foolish policy by which they had converted the good will of the best portion of the American people into burning resentment, and placed their Government in a position which imposed the necessity of walking softly and humbly among the nations. The necessity we know is excessively disagreeable to "the lords of human kind," whose pride of port and defiant bearing have been for so long a time a source of comfort to themselves and of disgust to their neighbors. In reference to the present conflict there can, we fancy, be no doubt that the English Government wished to maintain an attitude of strict neutrality. Both the belligerents recognized as cultivated nations, each sanctified by royalty, each blessed with aristocratic institutions and owning the etherial and elevated character imparted to the mere man by descent from a titled ancestry, both commanded the respect of the British nobleman. The peculiar feeling with which the nobility and gentry regarded the North during our civil war was, of course, quite wanting; a state of mind made up of contempt and dread; contempt for the plebeian birth and alleged vulgar manners of the entire rabble, rulers and ruled; dread of the influence of republican example and of the probability that, if secession should not succeed, then, in the not distant future the mighty democratic horde, animated by the vile instincts of their kind, the hatred of the snob for the gentleman, would pour themselves upon and extinguish the refined civilization of the old world. Oh, no! Democracy was believed to be quite extinguished in Germany, while in France whatever existed, existed under the *surveillance* of the imperial police, and especially under the frown of polite society. Then, with reference to the great English middle class, respectable JOHN BULL, we may pretty confidently believe that he regarded the belligerents with an impartial eye. In the first place, he looked down upon both of them from a height of moral and intellectual superiority. In his estimation, though each endowed with a certain worth, and therefore entitled to a measure of respect, yet neither of them as being a foreigner, was possessed of the manifold excellences of character, natural and acquired, which exalt the British man above all other members of the human race. From his lofty place of observation, neither nationality was clearly to be preferred to the other. While some of the best intellects in each nation had shown their capability of appreciating and admiring English institutions, was it not notorious that such sentiments were comparatively rare and exceptional in both countries? In both countries British notions were laughed at as narrow and insular prejudices. As for religion, the French were known to be either blind papists, or else Voltarians, and the Prussians were probably worse. Their most eminent divines had written contemptuously about the doctrine of the apostolical succession, and were accustomed to allude in a disrespectful manner to the lofty pretensions of the English established church. In Berlin, a city of about seven hundred thousand inhabitants, only about five thousand ever went to church, and the gentleman some time ago sent by the *Times* newspaper to report on religion in Prussia, represented the highly educated classes as generally atheists. As for notions of liberty, why, thought the Englishman, both nationalities are at present pretty much on a level, and below the position which we English have occupied for centuries. Concerning this point we must, by the way, protest against the Britton's opinion, or at least suggest the necessity of some modification of its statement. No candid observer will deny that, apart from the late French republican movement, the prospects of liberty have for many years been much fairer in Prussia than in France. For many years the leading tendency of intellectual activity in the former country has been in the direction of freedom in all departments. Indeed the progress has been so marked as to promise the noblest results before long. But the average Britton could hardly be expected to recognize the truth. It is, indeed, quite certain that in neither country did he see anything to disturb the mental equilibrium with which he desired to survey the conflict. He was quite satisfied that France should be well thrashed for the sake of old rivalries, but he neither wished nor expected her to be prostrated and disabled. He was quite satisfied that Prussia should be victorious, provided she got some hard blows in the melee, and did not become the preponderant power in Europe. The judicious course for the Britton to pursue during the conflict, as he thought, was to make comfortable gains out of each of the belligerents. This course he has pursued to the deep disgust of both his neighbors. France reviles him for his perfidious contempt of treaty engagements and for exulting in her defeats, while Germany utters more ominous growls over the facts, that an English pilot, without punishment or rebuke, made two thousand pounds sterling by conducting the French fleet into the Baltic, that English traders furnished 40,000 or more chassepots to the French Government, and that countless other Englishmen have grown rich by contraband trade. With the Alabama question still unsettled, and with French indignation buzzing in one ear and German wrath growling in the other, not to mention popular demonstrations in his great towns, JOHN BULL is likely as uncomfortable just now as his enemy could desire him to be.

TAX PAYER, LOOK AT IT!

The tax payers of Allegheny county are just now undergoing a bit of experience, which, if they look at it in the right way, —and we are sure they will—cannot fail of being instructive.

If they will compare the taxes paid this year with last, it will be found that they have without any apparent cause increased. Search as industriously as they will, inquire however earnestly for the reason for this increase, it will be found to be *nowhere excepting in the extravagance and corruption in which our affairs are managed.*

A decided percentage of the taxes which the people pay is TRIBUTE TO THE OFFICE HOLDERS' RING.

Year after year taxation has been growing greater and greater and harder and harder to bear, simply because the Ring have been growing bolder and bolder in their extravagance and corruption.

The Judiciary Job is a fair sample. THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS will be deliberately transferred by it from the pockets of the people to the pockets of the Court House Ring.

The Court House enlargement is another monstrous Job, amounting to not less than TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Who that looks at the work is not convinced that it is an extraordinary expense—far greater than it should have been?

The money that has been spent in the enlargement of the Court House, economically expended, would have gone far to build a new one. The Job is an outrage on the Tax Payers. Where the money has gone—who can tell? Where it will come from, the Tax Payers know to their sorrow.

Now these Rings—this combination of Jobbers—have held a Convention and put a ticket up before the people. Who will support it? The Tax Payers! We do not believe it. The Rings, it is true, make fair professions of Reform. But who will believe them? Standing waist deep in spoils and plunder, who will credit their professions? They divide among themselves not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. They can afford to make any amount of promises to retain their fat pickings. Who believes they are going to keep one of their promises and give up their plunder?

Some of the offices the Ring hold net as high as FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS A YEAR. Others FIFTEEN AND TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, and so on down to three and four.

The income of almost any one would buy a farm; while the income of others every year is equal to the gains of a life time of most of farmers.

Now, we ask the people, are these things to be longer borne? Is it not time to commence the work of *Reform*? When a Reform is proposed, what do the Ring say? "Stand by the Party!" is their sole cry—as if extravagance, corruption and the party could be made one and the same thing. It is in this way that the Jobbing Ring have been for years using the party until it has been prostituted beyond endurance.

How can Republicans vote for the party? Can they by sustaining the ring in their extravagance and corruption? Standing by the party as they raise the cry means standing by them and their jobs—standing by special legislation, fat offices, and exorbitant taxes.

Are the Tax Payers going to do it? Republicans will "stand by the Party" by putting down the Rings. The Reform Ticket is composed of Republicans from top to bottom. They are men of capacity and tried integrity. Not one Office Seeker, Jobber or old hack can be found among them. They are men who deal uprightly and economically in their business, and will carry the principle into public affairs.

We have but one question to put! Is not Reform right; and should it be postponed another hour? Republicans, tax payers, voters of Allegheny! What is your answer?

WHEN five years in a single office enables the incumbent, who when he entered was not worth a hundred dollars, to show a hundred thousand as the fruit of his toil, is it not time to place said office under the Reformer's hands? This is not an imaginary but a real case. The fault is in the system; and the system is the contrivance wherewith the office holders have for a long period been able to make a machine of the Republican party and live off the tax payers. We are within bounds when we say, that within the last five years the Office Holding Clique have cost the tax payers of Allegheny A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS over and above what would have been fair pay for the services performed. While indemnity for the past is impossible, security for the future is possible; and it is this indemnity that the Reform Movement proposes. The question before the public is: Will they permit themselves to be robbed of another quarter of a million, or will they, by taking their affairs into their own hands, save that amount and probably more to their own pockets?

STAND by Protection, is now the cry of the "organ." This comes with bad grace from those who declared that if the Manufacturers supported the Reform Movement they would join the Free Trade Cost-sheet Protectionists these! Sincere must be their alarm lest a Free Trader be chosen to Congress. A month ago they were ready to go over to Free Trade, and threatened to join the Democrats to punish Manufacturers for favoring the Reform Movement. Now they appeal to them to support their ticket. There is no occasion for being alarmed for Protection. Major FRAZER is as good a protectionist as Gen. NEGLEY ever was, and will prove a far more capable advocate and serviceable Representative. He is in sympathy with and forms a part of the great interests that will be effected by legislation, and can act intelligently and influentially, taking rank at once with the political men in Congress on this and every other subject. How can we stand by Protection better than by electing Major FRAZER? His friends never proposed to go over to Free Trade if they were not sustained. They never threatened to punish Manufacturers for not siding with them. They never thought of betraying the interests of the country if they were not supported. Will the people sustain those who did?

As orthodox Democratic journal, the Augusta (Ga.,) *Chronicle*, thus explains the course to be pursued in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment:

"We should avoid the appearance of hostility to this infamous amendment, at least until we are in a better position to secure its abolishment, or have it declared inoperative by competent authority. This course is earnestly recommended on the score of future party success.

There may be honor in asking negro votes to get Democrats into power in the South, so that when in power they may disfranchise the blacks who help them to office, but certainly there is no policy in avowing such intentions. No party can permanently succeed on such a false basis, and to talk now of repealing the Fifteenth Amendment is only to revive unnecessary wranglings over a question which is finally settled and which cannot have its answer changed except at the cost of making rebels of the race whom the *Chronicle* would disfranchise.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Australian Government has refused to subsidize Webb's American steamship line.

In Morgan, Macoupin and Sangamon counties, Illinois, are 300,000 races of corn standing.

A Paris letter says that the manufacture of American flags has now become quite a specialty there. One large firm is almost exclusively devoted to the business. Apropos, a new ornament has grown out of this war excitement—miniature American flags, painted on silk and mounted as shawl pins, are worn here by American ladies to secure them from the suspicion of being Prussians, for ladies as well as gentlemen are severely questioned as to their nationality, if they happen to be graced with blonde hair.

Mr. Paran Stevens is to build in New York a splendid apartment hotel. Excavations are now making for the foundations. The cost will probably exceed $700,000. The main front will be on Twenty-seventh street, and will stretch 254 feet from Fifth avenue to Broadway. It will be ready for use next summer, and will exceed in size and elegance anything of the kind yet built in this country, and will be occupied only by those whose means will enable them to pay for the various suites of rooms, from $1,500 to $2,500 a year.

A vein of bituminous coal forty-seven (?) feet thick has been found near Alamo, Indiana, and the offer for it of $1,000,000 by a Pennsylvania company is refused.

Milwaukee had great ceremonies Wednesday at the laying of the corner-stone of a new court house which is to cost a half a million of money.

There is a lively competition between the North River steamers, and the fare from New York to Albany is only fifty cents.

The President has consented that Secretary Robeson may give to President Hoyt a vessel for the use and protection of the Republic. Secretary Robeson has ordered that the "Rescue" be fitted up and given to President Hoyt, who intends to man her and take her to Liberia at once.

Suit is likely to be brought against the proprietor of the Fifth Avenue House, New York, to recover about $50,000 alleged to have been deposited with them from Trevor & Colgate, by the sale on June 16th of 9,000 sovereigns belonging to Bomangee Byramjee Colah, the East Indian Parsee, who went crazy in New York some time ago.

The Captain, which has sunk with five hundred men, was one of the finest vessels in the British navy. She was constructed in 1868 by the Lairds for the government, and was considered a very fine specimen of the turret style of monitor. Captain Cowper Coles, (inventor of the English turret iron-clads,) Lord Northbrook and a son of Mr. Childers, First Lord of the Admiralty, went down with her, it is thought.

A number of New York capitalists propose to organize a company to protect the city from fire by supplying carbonic acid gas every where through street pipes.

The compositors' cases in the mission printing house in Oregon have each over six thousand compartments for the reception of the numerous letters of the Chinese alphabet. The cases are built in the form of an amphitheater, and the compositor stands in the middle. Every letter he sets he selects from the six thousand.

An asylum for insane prisoners has just been built at the Michigan Penitentiary.

A robber was discovered and captured in the Court of General Sessions Friday, while acting as spectator in a case of high way robbery in which he is charged with being an accomplice.

The Prussian soldiers wear very commonly underneath their shirts a piece of sole leather, which is said to be tough enough to turn a bullet, unless struck perpendicularly, and is a very good defense against lance or sabre.

A fellow fifty years of age, named Strong, of Machias, Me., last Saturday eloped with his employer's daughter, aged thirteen years. On Sunday they accepted the pressing invitation of a detective, and returned home.

A letter from West Creek, Republic county, Kansas, gives a highly satisfactory account of the state of the new colonies there. Towns are rising up in every direction, land is rapidly increasing in value, and the settlements have been thus far free from Indian outrages. Belleville and Excelsior, both settled chiefly from New York city, are thriving, and although the present crops are not such as were expected, yet the colonists are hopeful, and things are otherwise in a satisfactory condition.

Columbia, South Carolina, has an ice factory where, at an expense of $11,000, from 40,000 to 50,000 pounds of ice can be turned out per week. The process of manufacture is simple. The ammonia is heated in a boiler, and conveyed through a pipe to a cooling box, and thence to a tank, where the water intended to be frozen is kept in several tin boxes. The boxes are three feet long, seven inches wide and three inches deep.

An English writer says that "the armies of the Northern States, directly they found accomplished Captains like Grant and Sherman, solved successfully, after a few years' hard and more difficult military problems than military science had ever till the commencement of the great civil war even achieved."

Mr. Julius A. Palmer, since opening his Chinese immigration in Boston, has been so beset with applications for Chinese servants for families that he has been obliged to withdraw his advertising card until he can ascertain whether he can make arrangements for the Chinese to come here singly. His purpose had been to import workmen in colonies; but he hopes speedily to be able to announce an agency for those desiring to be put in communication with one Chinaman or many.

Pease pudding is one of the new articles of food adopted for rations for the Prussian soldiers. It has the advantage of being cheap; it will keep for a long time, and it contains a large amount of nutritious matter. The idea of using it was borrowed, it is said, from the Chinese, but the Germans have improved upon the Chinese pattern by mixing smoked meat, chopped up small, with the pease. It is boiled, it forms a complete meal of meat and vegetable; if eaten cold, it is equally good, and a small quantity will last a man for a day.

PERSONAL.

Clara Barton, so well known for her services to soldiers during our war, is in Metz, in hospital service.

John G. Saxe has sold his Albany residence and will build a handsome home at Brooklyn.

The Southern papers are beginning to propose that the late Emperor be made a life insurance solicitor in imitation of the leader of another lost cause.

The genealogists have just discovered that the Marquis of Bute is also Earl of March. Before this they were content to only titles as Marquis of Bute, Earl of Windsor, Viscount Mountjoy, Baron Mountstuart, Baron Cardiff, Earl of Dumfries, Viscount Air, Lord Crichton, Earl of Bute, Viscount Kingarth, Lord Mountstuart, Cumra, and Inchmarnock.

It was Victor Hugo who said of Louis N. Bonaparte that "He was not a man, he was only an uncle, the son of his father for the father of his son."

Rev. C. R. Beal called on B. F. Butler the other day to solicit aid for the Lincoln Institute for colored people at Jefferson City, Missouri, but the General had nothing to give, and continued to read his paper while the colored parson still conversed with him, and as his manner is considered an insult to all colored people they are asked to vote for him no more.

It is related of Von Moltke that during Sadowa, while the fighting was going on, his aids and orderlies brought him reports and messages from time to time, on which, seated in his tent with his plan before him, he gave his orders. At length something was said not readily intelligible, he rose, mounted his horse, galloped across the country and straight through the line of fire, heedless of shot or bullet, and having seen what he wanted to see galloped back the same way and quietly completed his orders.

Hon. Alexander H. Stevens is slowly recovering his health, and is busily engaged in writing a history of the United States for the use of schools. The work is said to belong to that series especially adapted for Southern youth.

Ole Bull has been married twice within five months, though to the same girl both times. On the first of June at his country seat in Norway, and the other day at her home in Madison, Wisconsin.

The Woodhull, of Woodhull & Claflin, female brokers, is going to make a sensation by showing up the corruptions of railroads in Wall street.

The Boston *Post* is becoming quite radical, and says that "The suggestion of Frederick Douglass as the Republican candidate for Vice President is timely and excellent. The Republicans would secure in him a gentleman of great ability, of unblemished reputation, a fine scholar and orator."

The United States steamer Palos passed through the Suez canal August 12, being the first American vessel to carry the American flag through.

Horace Greely promises to address the people at the St. Louis Fair, October 5.

Captain R. W. Shufeldt, United States Navy, will probably take charge of the expedition for the survey of the Tehuantepec and Nicaragua routes for an inter-oceanic canal. The steamer Kansas, the sloop-of-war Maryland, and a launch from the Brooklyn Navy Yard will compose the expedition, which will start about October 15.

Three years ago Mr. R. R. Reams, of Orange county, Florida, set out nine banana plants, the increase of which now covers three acres of ordinary pine land, and brings him the handsome sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars a month. The banana bears fruit every month the year round, and after planting needs no fertilizing, as the shedding of its great leaves continually supplies this necessity.

The average age of the thirteen men constituting the present Government of France, is 58. The oldest of them is Cremieux, a Jew in religion, and a moderate republican. He is 74. The youngest is Gambetta, Minister of the Interior. He is thirty-two, and liberal in politics, with as much audacity as Danton, and is the most influential with the people of them all.

Napoleon III. has an extraordinary memory for names, figures, faces and miscellaneous facts. A German professor, who was called to Paris in connection with the publication of the "De Bello Cæsar," relates that it was Napoleon's invariable habit, in having anything communicated to him a name or a number, or any brief fact which he wished to remember, to write it down in a note-book kept expressly for that purpose, and which always lay upon his desk. After writing down the memorandum he would tear the leaf out of the book, and read it over once attentively, and then throw the leaf into the fire. It was only after impressing a fact on his mind by this process, he never forgot it. The key to this extraordinary facility of memory doubtless lies in the fact that, during his long years of imprisonment, in early life, he did not care to carry important memoranda about him. He was obliged to rely on his memory, but that he did not at first trust it altogether is seen by the fact that, through the force of a habit, he is still obliged to make sure of a fact by writing it down, and so fixing it in his mind, instead of trusting entirely to the sense of hearing to act upon his memory.

A STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY SCHEME,

Whereof Gen. Negley is Father.

[From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.]

We observe that several political conventions have placed a resolution in their platforms declaring opposition to grants of public land to corporations. The Republicans of Michigan and other States, one or two Democratic conventions by indirection, and several conventions for the nomination of candidates for Congress, Hon. John Hill, of New Jersey, has been renominated with such a resolution of instruction—which is somewhat significant from the fact that he carried through the House of Representatives in 1868, a bill for subsidizing the Commercial Navigation Company of New York. The bill was signed, but neither Postmaster General Randall ever found character enough in its inception and constituent elements, to warrant the granting of any mail contract under the provisions. A closer investigation would probably render this fact potent to the entire American public.

The endeavor to revive American commerce by encouraging the establishment of a steam marine, has been greatly desired by our leading public men. Congress was employed last winter in considering the various projects which were brought before it. There were about thirty of these, embracing all sorts of ideas crude and otherwise; some asking money, some mail contracts, and others public lands. The most imposing of these was the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of New York. It was introduced in each House in a multiplicity of forms, taking the preference over others as it was first in, and the fact came out that there was bad faith in every part, between the men pressing the claims of the Company, and the members of the Company, if not with the Government. In one bill George B. Loring, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were named as Commissioners at large; in two bills, Joseph Medill, Horace Greeley, Erastus Brooks and Jacob Tome were so named; in another, where Joseph R. Hawley, Walter Harriman, William Denison, George B. Loring, Erastus Brooks, Horace Greeley and A. P. Jones. In each of the bills there were also a commissioner named from each of the Southern States. The idea of these gentlemen to declare that they gave their names and influence from the most laudable of motives; and that they and the majority of the members of the Company throughout, have contemplated the establishment of a national steam line under auspices which would guarantee its success as an enterprise and confer a lasting benefit on the public. With much of the detail they were imperfectly acquainted; and from the last scene in the drama, it can easily be surmised that they were purposely kept in the dark.

The several bills accordingly provided that the vessels of this company should run to certain ports of Europe, to ports of the Mediterranean, through the Suez Canal, and have an ultimate communication with China. Departures should be made every thirty days from Norfolk, and weekly from Port Royal or Brunswick, and tri-weekly from New York, in whole or in part from one or all of those ports. So far the purposes of the measure appear to have "fair sailing." The only thing wanting of any man's ambition, and in the highest degree creditable to the men entertaining them. To be sure, there is an unsubstantiality about the scheme which to men of experience indicates a want of "true metal," but there was enough to evoke the most cordial sympathy and co-operation. A navy of three thousand tons steam sailing weekly, semi-weekly or tri-weekly to Europe, Egypt and China, laden with freight, passengers and mails, going and returning, is certainly a pleasing picture. Of course, to realize this vast undertaking, substantial aid would be necessary. The bill of the Senate made abundant provision for this, in four distinct propositions.

1. It gave mail contracts for twenty years. The vessels were required to be of not less than three thousand tons burthen each; and the United States were to give the company the postal money on all mail matter conveyed by the steamships—the rate of postage being in advance of the contracts to be exempt from all dues and port charges.

2. The fourth section of the bill contained a scheme of emigration and colonization, of enormous proportions. It applied to the states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia, each of which States were empowered to subsidize the company, by legislative or individual or corporate action, through deposit of State bonds with the Postmaster General—the interest to be paid semi-annually and the principal to be handed over by him after the expiration of the year. For every hundred thousand dollars of this subsidy the General Government was required to give the respective States appropriating the money one hundred thousand acres of public lands.

3. The bill further provided that "as consideration for the construction of said steamships, upon plans approved by the Navy Department from materials exclusively the production of our own country, there shall be granted and allowed to said Company for each and every ton, eighty and one-half cents from the public domain of the United States."

This would require 240,000 acres for every vessel, or 3,750 square miles for ten steamships, which such a company would require for operations.

4. The Company is required to place on each of its ships one apprentice for every two hundred tons, about fifteen to each steamship, and for every apprentice, maintained four years, a square mile of land should be given. This would be 40,000 acres in the twenty years.

Senator Macdonald, of Arkansas, and General Negley, of Pennsylvania, consented to father and take charge of these measures. The committees incubated the bills, scrutinized them somewhat, and finally one was reported in the Senate. Whether there was a purpose to dispose of the franchises and powers so obtained, it is not for us to surmise. There were rumors, as there always are on such occasions.

The fate of the measure will be found in the Washington *Daily Globe* of July 4th, which had been made a special order two days previous, and in its time was announced by the Vice President. The Chief Clerk proceeded to read an amendment which had been reported on the 7th of February, Mr. Casserly, of California, called attention to the fact that the bill as read was not identical with the bill as printed. The names of Joseph R. Medill and Horace Greeley as Commissioners were struck out and other names inserted, so as to create the following gentlemen commissioners at large: Jacob Thorn, Samuel D. Jones, Dwight Walsh, Willard R. Farwell, James C. Jewett, E. M. Barnum. All contained in Instead of being made with these commissioners, thus virtually annihilated the original corporation. This had been half threatened several weeks was premature by one of the proposed new commissioners. The reading of the bill created a great sensation. Mr. Sherman spoke in decided terms against the extraordinary provisions, and Garret Davis proposed to lay it on the table "as large enough to hang a dog and he would not vote for it. It, however, was recommitted, and kept asleep till the adjournment.

The extravagant land grants already made to railroad corporations are so many impediments to land subsidies for steamship lines, and the action of political conventions indicate that the people have determined to take the matter in hand. Yet the homestead laws may be modified so as to afford further encouragement of emigration; and we have no doubt that Congress will yet pass a good bill, when assured of the good faith of its supporters. But the follies of the past must not be repeated.

A. G. BLESSING, of Washington, D. C., would have every candidate for Congress or a Legislature at the coming elections voluntarily pledge himself over his own signature to vote for a law similar to the following, or forfeit his nomination for a man who will pledge himself: "That no two or more relatives by blood or marriage shall hold office by appointment in the civil or military service of this Government; neither shall the relative of any one elected to office hold office by appointment, nor shall two or more relatives hold office in any bank or in the financial agency or agency of any company chartered by this Government." Now, to carry this scheme out logically. To begin with Gen. W. T. Sherman, holding his office by appointment, must be dismissed because Senator John Sherman holds his office by election. Then every branch of public service must be rid of competent officers, skilled by experience and special training, because they have or may have had relatives somewhere else in the Government employ. Then merchants and business men should be interdicted by law from employing their relatives in their establishments, so that the Harper Brothers should replace all the young Harpers with outsiders, and everywhere else places shall be made for disinterested applicants who are not connected by blood or marriage with their employers. In short the sentiments that first question shall not be "Do experience and aptness fit him for the position?" but "What relation is he?"

THE Spanish Government promised the United States to provide for emancipation in Cuba, but has abandoned fulfilling the promise. This is the latest neglect of United States which appears in commercial matters. With this country as her nearest neighbor, Cuba should have the largest trade and encourage it by most liberal legislation. Instead, Spain's colonial policy has shut up Cuba against our commerce. This question will come up before the approaching Commercial Convention at Cincinnati, and the western grain interests at least will have a fresh instance of Spanish discrimination against us, to nerve them to action, in the fact that on and after October 1, the duty on flour imported into Cuba (unless from Spain) will be raised $2 50 per barrel in gold, making the duty $4 per barrel, or $5 per barrel in specie. This enormous duty of one hundred per cent. *ad valorem*, or more on the lower grades of flour, must still further diminish our trade with that island.

The drought throughout England and France during the past season has been very disastrous. The loss in hay and butter to England last season is put down at 50,000,000, and France, in her pressing needs, arising from the war, is much straightened by the scant hay crop. Indeed, the problem of securing sufficient hay for the necessities of the French army is one of pressing importance and very difficult of solution.

BRISK business, quick sales and small profits is the order of the day in Wall street. So uncertain are events that operators hasten to realize at the first advance, and to clear themselves on the earliest decline. If there must be stock and gold gambling, this is a healthy way to conduct it, for New York experience is that ninety-nine one hundredths of the operators fail dead broke, and most of them because they hood on too long for too high profits. The trouble is that other men neither profit by these failures to avoid gambling; nor, if they will engage in it, even to avoid the mistakes which make the bankrupts.

STATE POLITICS.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, will address the Republicans of Philadelphia at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next.

Mr. Theodore Cuyler positively declines to be the Democratic Congressional candidate in the Second district.

Colonel Christopher Kleinz, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Fifth cavalry, will run against Sam. Josephs for the Legislature. He was a good soldier, and if he succeeds in carrying that formidable stronghold, will make an excellent legislator.

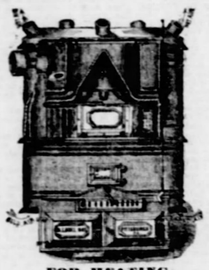
The Philadelphia *Sunday Republic* says: The prominent Republicans so far named for the position of Auditor General to be voted for in October, 1871, are Messrs. Henry C. Johnson, of Crawford; General D. B. McCreary, of Erie; and General James A. Beaver, of Center. Mr. Johnson was at one time Speaker of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, and was last winter a member of the same branch. General McCreary has also been a member of the House two or three sessions, and for some time held the post of Adjutant General under Governor Geary. Both of the gentlemen are lawyers. General Beaver is also an able lawyer, and stands at the head of the bar of his county. He entered the service of his country under the first call for troops as first Lieutenant of Company H, Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, three months' service, leaving a large and lucrative practice. He served until the expiration of his term, July, 1861, when he was immediately chosen lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-fifth Regiment, P. V., and taking the field served with that command with distinction until September 8, 1862, when he was chosen colonel of the 148th Regiment, and served with Hancock's celebrated Second Corps. He was severely wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, but after a brief absence returned to his regiment, and was again wounded at Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864, but refused to leave his command, and was again wounded at Petersburg on the 16th of the same month. In the latter part of August he had sufficiently recovered from his wounds to take command again, and while leading his men bravely into action at Reams's Station, on the day of his return, received a wound by which he lost his leg, and was conveyed from the field in the same ambulance that took him there. He was brevetted brigadier general August 1, 1865, and honorably discharged from service December 22, 1865, on account of disability. General Beaver is in the prime of life, full of vigor and energy, and as an executive officer has few superiors in the commonwealth. He is a man of highest moral character, a steadfast member of the Presbyterian Church, is a speaker of considerable ability, and one of the finest scholars Princeton College has produced.

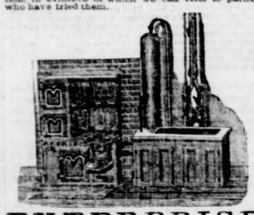
MOST REMARKABLE VOYAGE ON RECORD.

Crossing the Ocean in a Co kieshell of Less Than Two Tons Burthen.

Probably the most remarkable ocean voyage on record has just been performed. Two persons, an Irishman and an American, reached Boston last week, ninety-seven days from Liverpool, in a vessel, the smallest that has ever crossed the Atlantic. Her length over all is only twenty feet, her breadth less than six, she draws only about two feet of water, she is a fraction less than two tons burthen, and spreads between seventy and eighty yards of canvas. Everything about her is of similar lilliputian dimensions. The cabin is almost a farce, as everything else is in point of size, but with a wise economizing of every inch of space the two plucky mariners managed to get along, although such a thing as rendering themselves comfortable was entirely out of the question. The two men had a "dirty and ugly voyage." There were strong westerly winds almost from the beginning of the journey to the end, and two or three heavy gales. The most severe of these, however, was on Saturday night week, when the Banks were off George's Banks. Numerous vessels in that vicinity were wrecked at the time, but this little fragile craft, without a plank in her over half an inch in thickness, danced around on the mad waves the whole night long, coming out all right in the morning with only the loss of the jib. The first thirty-five days of the voyage the weather was uniformly rough and not for a moment during this whole time did either Captain Buckley or his fellow tars enjoy the luxury of a stitch of dry clothing. The water not only poured in upon them unmercifully over the deck, but the bark commenced leaking badly and one man had to be constantly working the little hand pumps, which they were fortunately provided with. With little or no sleep for days and nights in succession the adventurers became exhausted and weary, and with visions of a watery grave before them, they now began to repent of their singular undertaking. A fire kindled in the stove was speedily quenched by the dashing sea, and for three weeks or more they had to subsist on raw meat and hard bread. The best day's run, however, was under these trying circumstances, when they made 153 miles. Their slowest day's run eleven miles; but the average speed of the entire run was about four knots per hour.

PETERSON'S
CORN AND BUNION
OINTMENT,
SURE CURE.
SENT BY MAIL ON RECEIPT OF 60 CENTS.
ADDRESS
A. J. RANKIN, Druggist,
44 ST. CLAIR ST., above Penn st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAS. G. WELDON. JOHN KELLY. B. S. KOLL.
B. S. KOLL & CO.,
147 Wood St., Corner Virgin Alley,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
SLOW COMBUSTION
Warm Air Furnace
METROPOLIS

FOR HEATING
Churches, Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings,
Requires Attention but Once in 24 Hours.
Gives more heat, having more heating surface than any other furnace in the market. Will up a large number of those last season in Churches, Dwellings, &c., and all of which have been satisfactory. Reference: in evidence of which we can refer to parties who have tried them.


ENTERPRISE
COOKING RANGE.
The most Convenient, Economical and Durable Range in the market, having Elevated Double Ovens, both of which will Bake or Roast perfectly. We also have for sale
NILES'
PATENT
Cincinnati Star Range.
Call and examine before purchasing. ws
CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES, interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN,
tf Cashier.
SHINGLES.
Saginaw A No. 1, at $6 50;
Plastering Lath, $4 00
Sash, 8x10, at 50 cents.
Sash, 12x15, at 90 cents.
Doors, 2 10 x 6 10, $3 00.
And all sizes of Sash and Doors at Reduced Prices.
THOS. MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty.
THE EAST LIBERTY
SAVINGS AND DEPOSIT BANK
Offers special advantages, and undoubted security to Depositors. Its stockholders are of the most substantial class of men, and all individually liable for deposits. Banking House, opposite the Railroad Station.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
Monday, September 12.
NEW PRINTS
Merrimack W,
Americans,
Sprague,
Richmonds,
Allens,
Conestogas,
IN CHOICE STYLES,
TO WHICH THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS DIRECTED.
A FULL LINE
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
FOR OUR
FALL SALES,
NOW OPEN AND OFFERED AT
LOW PRICES.
McELROY,
DICKSON
& CO.,
54 WOOD STREET.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE,
HAVE JUST OPENED AN ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Suits,
IN CLOTH AND VELVET,
WHICH THEY OFFER AT LOW PRICES.
Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.
Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c,
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls.
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS,

OF THE

Central Railroad of Iowa, at 95.

FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 12, 1870.

The week opens on an active demand for money, and banks and bankers have no trouble in keeping their means well employed. The outside market is also active, and large amounts in paper are offered through the brokers, which is negotiated at rates according to the standing of the borrowers. Some good names are placed as low as 9 per cent, and commission, but the more general rates are 10 and 12, and occasionally as high as 1½@2 per cent. a month is paid, where the risk seems great.

Loans on call are more active, although the market is but lightly supplied with the good dividend class. Bank stocks especially are in demand and at high prices. Very little is doing in insurance stocks, but many of them bring good round prices, whenever offered. Petroleum stocks are dull, and sales are so rare that it is difficult to give true quotations.

—There was some improvement to-day in government bonds, but the market is reported dull. Although the weekly statement of the associated banks is without decrease in the surplus reserve of some $200,000, important features, there being only a decand the banks report little or no movement of currency to the interior, the legal tenders have fallen off over a million and a half of dollars, which fact gave rise to a rumor of an artificial movement to make money stringent for effect upon the Bank of England. On the other hand, despite the specie shipment of the week and the fact that the Treasury received from $2 millions for customs during the week and disbursed only half a million, in payment of the September interest on the ten-forties, the banks have gained nearly half a million specie.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds '81	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '62	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '64	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '65, new	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds '67	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '68	112¾	112¾	112¾
Coupons	112¾	112¾	112¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862	112½
U. S. 6-20s, 1864	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1865, new	111¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1867	112¾
U. S. 6-20s, 1868	112¾
U. S. 10-40s	112¾
6-20s, January and July, 1865	
6-20s, January and July, 1867	
6-20s, January and July, 1868	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 13, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	12:30 M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Cent'l & Hudson					
Del. & Lack.					
Erie					
Reading					
Michigan Cent'l					
Lake Shore	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central					
Cleve. & Pitts.					
Chicago & N. W.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Do. preferred					
Rock Island	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
St. Paul	90	90	90	90	90
Do. preferred	97	97	97	97	97
Fort Wayne					
Do. preferred					
Wabash	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Do. preferred					
Ohio & Miss.	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
Ohio & M. pref.					
Do. preferred					
N. and Ft. Wayne					
N. J. Central					
Canton	61	61	61	61	61
C. C. & I. C.					
Quicksilver	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½
Pacific Mail					
Adams Express					
Wells Fargo					
American					
United States					
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between Saturday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Saturday.	Mon.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	90	90		
N. Y. Central scrip	92	92		
Erie	23	23		
Reading	90	90		
Harlem	131	131		
Illinois Central	135½	135½		
Lake Shore	93½	93½		
Cleve. and Pitts.	89	89		
Northwestern	82	82		
Do. preferred	90	90		
Rock Island	103½	103½		
St. Paul	89½	90	½	
Do. preferred	97	97		
Wabash	34½	34½		
Do. preferred	70	70		
Fort Wayne	96	96		
Ohio and Miss.	34½	34½		
Pacific Mail	61	61		
Adams Express	69½	69½		
Gold	112¾	112¾		

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, September 12, 1870.

REMARKS—This is fair week, and as the weather bids fair to be propitious a good time generally is anticipated. The tone of transactions will with the city during the week will drop their greenbacks among our merchants and business men, and everybody will be benefited. The war news is about "played out," and ceases to be the all absorbing topic. The country is all that could be wished. The rivers are getting lower and lower and will soon "touch bottom" unless we have rain. The idea still gains ground that an immense trade will be done this fall, and those who would reap the benefits should bear in mind what we said yesterday: "All that is required to insure a brisk trade is to use the columns of the COMMERCIAL in the way of advertising, and you are bound to succeed. Those who navegiven it a fair trial could not be induced to go back to the old system; now is the time to commence; delays are dangerous, in four we have no changes to note. Receipts of flour are over 1st bbls. Dealers still continue apart in their views, buyers generally asking larger concessions than holders are disposed to make, hence, the sales were confined principally to the wants of the local trade. The leading brands are well supplied with choice standard brands of flour made from Southern and Western wheats. The mills are equally well provided with all the selected grades for the market. Bacon, provisions and groceries are firm and unchanged, and dealers report a brisk business. The stocks are heavy and have been selected with a view to the incoming fall trade. The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains an abundant supply of the various qualities. Sales on last 50 barrels were at $3@3 50 per barrel. We can report sales of mixed lots at $2 50@2 75 in bulk; choice ones $3 75@4 00 as to quality and condition.

ASHES—The season for activity in dressing hour, and the principal business is in pearls, the stock is meet the expected demand. The present rates were: Soda Ash, common, 3½@3¾ cents; refined 3¾@4 cents. Potash 7@7½; Pearlash 8@8½.

CORN-COB PIPES—Sales Pumpernickels $10 a case, other brands sold at $9 00@7 00 a case.

COTTONADE—The market was steady with a good demand; sales city barrels 22 22@22 50; country 20@21.

GRAIN—Receipts: Oats, 780 sacks; rye, 200 sacks; barley, 80 sacks; wheat, 256 sacks; corn, 1,200 sacks; No. 1 Milling, 1,000 bushels. We continue to quote: Red wheat, $1 25@1 30; white, $1 30@1 35; corn, 80@85 cents; oats are in good demand and holders firm. Sales of prime white, from elevator at 45 cents; mixed, 43@44 cents. Corn—sales of car at 80 cents. The feeling was strong, almost was in limited demand. Rye scarce and wanted. No. 1 Barley—market quiet. Prices nominal. We can report sales of Timothy seed at $3 50@3 75 as to quality. Flaxseed in demand at $2 10@2 15 per bushel.

GRAPES—Are abundant and sell readily at 10@12½.

FLOUR—The market continues to be well supplied. There was a moderate demand for home purposes at the following prices: Mackerel, No. 1 at $20@20 50 per barrel; No. 2 large $18; No. 3 large $16; No. 3 medium $12; No. 3 small $10 50. No. 1 shore $18; No. 2 shore $16; No. 3 shore $14; No. 3 medium $12; No. 3 small $10 50. Lake herring $4 50; No. 1 do $6 50; Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 @ cwt.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, September 12, 1870.

REMARKS—The run of cattle was not so heavy as last week, and prices were about the same, and may be given as follows: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 steers, $7 50@7 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $7 25@7 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $6 75@7 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 50@5 50; Stock steers, 800 to 1,000, $5@5 50.

Mr. McKinnon, Clerk of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, gives the following as the number of cars of cattle received during the past week, the points from whence shipped, and by whom:

ILLINOIS.	Cars.	ILLINOIS.	Cars.
E. Kadle	1	M. Varner	2
Marks & Bro	1	Works & Kohn	2
S. Kahn	1	Mack & Bro	1
Lowenstine & Co	1	Gunschelide & Ziglar	1
J. Krouse	1	C. Lowenstine	1
Greenwald & Kahn	1	Mack & Bro	1
OHIO.		INDIANA.	
Tannenbaum & S	1	J. C. Fleming	1
S. Shamburg & H	2	P. Kimberlan	1
S. Shamburg & H	1	W. Gallagher	1
Greenwald & Co	1	Mack & Bro	1
W. C. Mulholland	1	Neudy & Bro	1
M. Snyder	1	S. Gallagher	1
Total	45		

Cattle

The following are the sales as reported by dealers, with the numbers sold and prices received:

Rothschilds & Zigler, 54 head Chicago and Ohio cattle, $4 50@5 50.

Sol. Kaufman, 17 head Chicago mixed at $5 00@5 50.

M. Krouse, 74 head Washington county, Pa., and Chicago mixed stockers and butchers—steers, 750 to 1,000 lbs, $5@5 75; lot of cattle at $7 00@7 50.

M. Varner, 73 head Chicago mixed cattle at $5 00@5 75.

J. Neudy, 54 head Chicago fair to good at $5 00@5 75.

E. Katz, 79 Chicago mixed at $5 25@5 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock, 20 Illinois steers at $5 50@6 00; and 90 Canadas and Ohios at $5 50@6 50.

Greenwald & Kohn, 60 Chicago, Ohio and Indian at $5 50@6 00.

Marks & Bro., 17 Chicago mixed at $4 75@5 75.

Tannenbaum & Kaufman, 40 Chicago and Ohio at $5 00@5 50.

S. J. Shamburg, 105 Chicago mixed at $4 75@5 00.

Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, 48 head mixed cattle at $5 00@5 75.

Carr & McAllister, 60 Ohio and Illinois mixed cattle, $4 50@5 50.

Hogs.

The stock of hogs is increasing, though the sales are still light. In a short time business will be more lively in the pork line. The market may be quoted as: Extra Philadelphia, $10 25@10 50 gross to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $10 00@10 25; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $9 50@9 75; light stock hogs, 80 to 100 lbs, $8 00@9 50.

Sheep.

The stock was heavy, and much remained unsold. Prices were about the same as last quoted, and may be stated as follows: Extra, 90 to 110 lbs, $6 00@6 50; good to fair, 75 to 85 lbs, $5 50@6 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $5 00@5 75; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $4 00@4 75; shot rat and scalawags, by the head, 50@$1 00.

Milch Cows

A few milch cows were offered. The prices asked were from $60@90, as to milking qualities, size, age and condition.

Horses and Mules.

Offerings light, and no sales reported.

MISTAKE—In our notice of the heavy sale made by Mr. Jacob Berry, the veteran stock dealer in the employ of Holmes, Lafferty & Glass, during the week ending September 3d, the types made us say "sheep" instead of "cattle." That gentleman sold, in one week, 1,802 head of cattle, and it was Martin S. Lafferty who disposed of 9,000 head of sheep in the same week. Who can beat either?

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, September 13, 1870.

REMARKS—The market was not an active one; buyers and sellers were apart in their views, with very little possibility of coming to terms. The heavy increase in production has caused buyers to hold off, being disposed to wait for lower figures; how long they will have to wait is altogether another question. Later in the day prices were lower.

CRUDE.

The nominal rates of the raw material were as follows: Spot or September, 99@100c; October, November or December could be obtained at the same figures.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, S. O. September.....10 c
1,000 bbls, S. O. September.....10 c
1,000 bbls, S. O. all year.....10 1-16c
1,000 bbls, S. O. September.....9 c
1,000 bbls, S. O. till November 1.....9 c
1,000 bbls, all year.....9 c
1,000 bbls S. O. September.....9 c

REFINED.

The market was dull and inactive, with more sellers than buyers. Prices were very irregular. We quote as follows: Spot 26¼@26½c; local half shipment, October, November or December 25c; S. O., all year 26½c.

SALES.

1,000 bbls, 20 each, Oct. Nov or Dec.....25c
3,000 bbls, 1,000 each, S. O. September.....25½c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, September 12—The Herald says: There was a moderate inquiry upon both sections of the oil field to-day, but sellers are generally holding at prices from 5cdlr above the views of buyers, who were not generally in the field. The market closed firm at 99c@$1 00 for No 1 crude. Nothing was said for the common grades, which are in excess and will be for some time. The upper creek $2 25 was bid, with sellers at $2 30@2 35. Outside markets closed firm and quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek.....$ 2 25
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 30
1,000 bbls upper creek.....2 30
Ten bbls upper creek.....2 30
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....2 25
1,000 bbls Petroleum Center.....2 30
1,000 bbls lower creek.....1 00
1,000 bbls lower creek.....1 00
Ten bbls lower creek.....1 00
1,000 bbls lower creek, S. O., 30 days.....1 00

PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the production during August, 1870, as reported to the Petroleum Board. The number of barrels of 41 gallons each, 42 gallons to barrels of 42 gallons each, 365,836 each, 365,836 each, 365,836

The Daily Commercial.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Loss of the Captain—Departure of Saldanha for London—Count D'Eu in Lisbon—Affairs in China, &c., &c.

Loss of the Captain.

Her Majesty's ships Inconstant, brings news of the loss of the Captain. The reports that the Captain, before sailing, narrowly escaped distruction by fire. The packing of her sails got ignited, and the fire had made considerable progress before it was noticed, and it was extinguished with difficulty. During the gale one of the heavy guns got loosened from its fastenings, in consequence of the tremendous rolling of the ship, and suddenly swinging around struck a gunner killing him instantly. The Shipping Gazette demands a strict investigation. The British public generally know how many of Captain Coles' inventions are foundered in weather which a cutter might have outlived.

Personal.

London, September 12.—The Count and Countess D'Eu arrived yesterday from Rio Janeiro, and will leave immediately for Bordeaux. The Duke of Saldanha has arrived in London to fill the post of Ambassador at the Court of St. James.

Affairs in China Unsatisfactory.

London, September 12.—All last advices from China, affairs at Pekinsin were unsatisfactory, the allies were inactive, dilatorial in conduct, and concentrating troops there. Another telegram cable to America is announced.

Market News.

QUEENSTOWN, September 12.—The steamship Richmond for Portland, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Bremen, September 12.—The steamship Paterres, from New York, has arrived.

Liverpool, September 12.—The steamer Sweden, from Quebec, arrived to-day.

The Markets.

London, September 12, P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾. American securities steady; 5-20s, steady; 82¾; Illinois, 92; 88½; 10 ins, 88; Erie, 17½; Illinois, 112; Great Western, 20½. Bullion nearly.

Liverpool, September 12.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 9 9-16d; Orleans 9 9-16d; sales 12,000 bales.

California wheat 9s 10d; red western No. 2 9s 10½d; No. winter white 9s 10d; Western flour 28s. Corn—No. 2 mixed 28s 3d. Oats 2s 10½d. Barley 5s. Pease 35s.

Pork 79s. Beef 90s. Lard 57s. Cheese 48s 6d. Bacon—58s for Cumberland; 57s for short rib.

Produce unchanged. Turpentine 28s.

London, September 12.—Tallow 45s 6d, and firmer but not higher. Linseed oil 29s 6d. Calcutta linseed 62s and declining. Linseed oil firmer at 32s 6d.

Antwerp, September 12.—Petroleum dull at 51½@52 francs.

MAINE ELECTION.

Republican Majority in the State 6,350—All Republican Congressmen Elected—Large Majority in the Legislature.

PORTLAND, September 12, 1 A. M.—One hundred and fifteen towns give Perham 30,462, and Roberts 20,180. Those not heard from gave last year 1,261 Republican majority, so Perham's majority must certainly be 6,500. The total vote is slightly larger than last year. In the First Congressional District Lynch, Republican, has 1,300 majority. The other districts give larger Republican majorities. The Legislature will probably contain a trifle more Democrats than last year, but the majority is perhaps carried three counties, one more than last year.

PORTLAND, September 12.—Loeliton gives Roberts, Democrat, for Governor, 78 majority, and Sinclair two. Lewiston gives Perham 1,000. Auburn gives Perham, Republican, 102 majority and elects a Republican Representative. Portland gives Perham 1,500 majority, against last year, Chamberlain's, 1,814, Smith, Democrat, 1,000, Temperance, 326. Westbrook gives Perham 97, Roberts 39, against last year, Chamberlain's 270, Smith 138, and Hitchborn 2. Scarborough gives Perham 225, and Roberts 23, against last year Chamberlain's 230, Smith 23. Saco gives Perham 350, and Roberts 240 against last year Chamberlain 380, Smith 210, and Hitchborn 2. Biddeford gives Perham 1,000, Roberts 3,297, against last year Chamberlain's 1,230, Smith 1,000, Temperance, 963. Republican Rockland gives Perham 420, Roberts 300, a gain of 162 over the Republican majority, and four towns to hear from which gave last year Perham 2,317, Roberts 2,067; last year the same towns gave Chamberlain 2,317, Smith born 681 and Smith 1,475. Six Republican Representatives favoring Morrill for United States Senator and two Democrats are elected. Of one hundred towns give Perham Republican, 23,755, and Roberts, Democrat, 16,968. Republican majority 5,060, against last year, Chamberlain 23,-4,069, Roberts 3,297, against last year Chamberlain 19,235, Smith 3,000, Temperance 1,289. Rockland gives Perham 420, Roberts 300, a gain of 162 over the Republican majority, and four towns to hear from which gave Perham 2,317, Roberts 2,067; last year the same towns gave Chamberlain 2,317, Smith born 681 and Smith 1,475. Six Republican Representatives favoring Morrill for United States Senator and two Democrats are elected. Of one hundred towns give Perham Republican, 23,755, and Roberts, Democrat, 16,968. Republican majority 5,060, against last year, Chamberlain 23,-4,069, Roberts 3,297, against last year Chamberlain 19,235, Smith 3,000, Temperance 1,289. Lynch is undoubtedly elected in the First District by the only doubtful district.

BANGOR, September 12.—The election in this city passed of quietly. The Democrats carried the city.

Acting Attorney General Talbot has given an opinion, which, if sustained, will prevent the quasi registration of foreign vessels under the American flag for the purpose of giving them no chance for recruiting our merchant marine, except through Congressional action. He decides that the right of American citizens to acquire property in foreign ports is a natural right independent of statutory law, and such property is no more entitled to protection by the United States Government than if owned by an American citizen. It is also decided that neither the President nor the Secretary of the Treasury, nor any other officer, has authority to give any certificate or use letter showing the nationality of any vessel, or to authorize the carrying the American flag in order to evade the requisition of Congress, and the statutes have not made that privilege practically available to any ships except those owned by legal citizens of and residents in the Union. A certificate of American ownership is of no foreign force, and cannot be used by any ships of all nations, either in time of war or peace, and exchanges the flags at their own will, disclaiming the protection of their particular Government whose flag happens to be flying at the time. The unsettled state of nationality of a belligerent. This point must be authorized by legislation, and until Congress enacts a law authorizing the flag, and until vessels can claim our protection in any way.

OWNER WANTED.—Officer Andrew Moon, of the Mayor's police, has in his possession a handsome gold pencil, which an owner is wanted. Mr. Moon came into possession of the pencil in this wise: Yesterday a boy named E. Gregory, formerly employed as clerk at Chistolti's pawn establishment and offered the pen for sale. Suspecting that it was stolen, Officer Moon sent for the boy and had him arrested. He stated that he got the pen from another boy, paying him two dollars for it. Satisfied that the pencil had not stolen or was released, the officer retaining the pen until the owner calls.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—The *Chronicle* base ball nine accepts the challenge of the Unknowns for a game, and respectfully suggests that, as the latter club is entirely unknown to them, that they name time place &c., for the game. The *Chronicle* nine are ready to play at any time, ready on a moment's warning, so expert are they in the game, and if the Unknowns are not known were never beaten they may look out for such a defeat as only the Red Stockings of Athletics would be capable of giving them.

Police Intelligence.

(Before Mayor Braun.)

FEMALE ROW IN CHERRY ALLEY.

Maggie Berry appeared against Maggie Brush yesterday and lodged complaint against Mrs. Sarah Reynolds for assault and battery. She stated that defendant struck her a few days ago, tore her hair and otherwise maltreated her. Warrant issued.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.

Bridget Dean complained of the conduct of Michael Hanahan, who she alleged committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon her by striking at and knocking her down, throwing her down a flight of stairs, &c., &c.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF BOOTS.

Jacob Snyder, a shoemaker doing business at No. 258 Webster avenue, made an information charging Wm. Douglass, a negro, with the larceny of a pair of boots. It seems that on Sunday morning the accused called at Snyder's and went into his workshop for the purpose of getting a pair of stockings, which he wished repaired. After he had gone the boots were missed and the owner informed of the fact. Mr. Moon arrested him, the stolen boots were handed over, and in default of bail, Douglass was committed for a week's trial.

A MIXED CASE.

Johanna O'Brien preferred a charge of assault and battery against Michael Sullivan, alleging that he struck her a blow and attempted to kiss her against his will. John O'Brien, husband of the complainant, also witnessed the occurrence, interfered in behalf of his wife, and it seems, treated Sullivan to a severe mauling. At least the latter thinks so, for on being arrested yesterday on the charge instituted by Mrs. O'Brien, he preferred a counter information, by preferring a charge of aggravated assault and battery. The defendants each gave bail for a hearing on Saturday next. They reside in the Ninth ward.

STOCK SALES.

INSURANCE STOCKS.—THIS TUESDAY EVENING, September 13, at o'clock, at second Floor of Mellwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by order of Messrs. will sell the following list of valuable stocks,

10 shares Allegheny Insurance Co.;
10 shares Citizens' Insurance Co.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BANK STOCKS, PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR, SUPERIOR COMPANY NATIONAL COAL COMPANY STOCKS.—THIS EVENING, September 13, at o'clock, will be sold on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, by A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer, the following list of valuable stocks,

4 shares M. and M. National Bank;
10 shares Second National Bank;
10 shares City Bank;
10 shares Keystone Bank;
10 shares Pittsburgh Elevator.
10 shares Superior Iron Company;
10 shares National Coal Company.

Also, by order of Administrator,
3 4 10 shares Kensington Bank.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

REMOVAL.
E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
NO. 55 MARKET STREET.

LACE CURTAINS,
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER and SATIN CURTAINS,
LAMBRequins, of Latest French Designs,
WINDOW SHADES and FIXTURES,
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATTRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring bed, we invite them to call and examine our Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no lashing out to remove.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING MATTRESS, SPRING BEDS, FOLDING BEDS, PARLOR LOUNGES, SHEETINGS, &c. &c. CARPETS and UPHOLSTERING on and made to order.

E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
55 MARKET STREET

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

PLANTS, PLANTS.
CHOICE
Roses, Verbenas, Geraniums, Fuchsias, Dahlias, &c., &c.
A large stock for sale at the Oakland Greenhouses
JOHN R. & J. MURDOCH.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Fall Stock Boots and Shoes—Gill & Brother.
Tea and Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Pianos, Organs and Melodeons—Barr & Knabe.
Book Packers—F. Bellows & Co.
Notice—Gather, Child & Co.
Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Boarding—42 Anderson street.
Printing, &c.—Harry Rea, Jr.
Agent Wanted—F. S. Driscoll.
New Goods—Original One Dollar Store.
Boarding—No. 13 Third avenue.
Reform Republican Mass Meeting—September 15.
Opera House—Irish Ambassador.
Academy of Music—Bad Dickey.
Van Amburgh's Menagerie—Iron City Park, September 13.
Trimble's Varieties Theatre.
Prof. De Long's Dancing Academy—Commences October 3.
House for Rent—F. M. Kerr.
Manganese for Sale—26 Wood street.
Scrimmer Wanted—B. S. Orth.
Clerk Wanted—Lindsay, Garrett & Eaver.
Rolls in for Sale—James Jackson.
Dodgers, Posters, Hand-Bills—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Stock Sales—A. McIlwaine.
Bookkeeper Wanted—L. & T.
Living Cheap—Wm. Bingham.
Lecture—Prof. J. R. W. Sloan, D. D.
Card—Park Place Homestead Association.
Residence at Auction—A. Scriggin.
Clothing—82 Market street.
Building Lots at Auction—J. Rogers.
Boston Clothing—Martin's.
Clothing—Cellars, Fall—Henry Rea, Jr.
House for Rent—126 Washington avenue.
Bonds for Sale—Ira B. McVay & Co.
Hats, Caps and Furs—Mcford & Co.
Spalding's Glue.
Vitalia for the Hair—Phalon's.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Stamp—Hendricks' Commercials.
Henderson's Carminatives.
Floral Oil—Chas. Abel.
Vegetable Pills—Chas. Abel.
Sicilian Hair Renewer—R. P. Hall & Co.
Agents Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Agent Wanted—S. L. Palmetooth & Co.
Agent Wanted—Robert Wilson.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Notice—Temperanceville and West Pittsburgh Railway.
Lace Leather—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dunnals & Co.
Offices for Rent—Commercial Office.
Window Cracker—Marvin & Co.
Pure Whisky—Wm. H. Holmes.
Dwelling for Sale—Mellon Brothers.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Monday, September 12:

Thermometer.			Barometer.		
7 A. M.	63°	7 A. M.	29	7½
12 M.	72°	12 M.	29	7½
6 P. M.	72°	6 P. M.	29	7½

MISCELLANEOUS.

New York—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 63.
Philadelphia—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 59.
Baltimore—Clear; ther. 66.
Cleveland—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 49.
Detroit—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 50.
Chicago—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 56.
Louisville—Cloudy; wind N.; ther. 68.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind N.; ther. 66.
St. Louis—Clear; wind N.; ther. 64.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind N. E.; ther. 64.
Omaha—Cloudy; heavy rains last night.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Post Office for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Follette, Wm. C., Belmont, Md.	3
Graff, Mrs., Tyrone City	3
Hunter, R. F., Bernadotte, Ill.	3
McFarland, Peter, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Sproul, Wm. Noblestown	3
Spencer, H. W., Columbus, Ky.	3
Walker, Sally, Mercer, Pa.	3

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

The Opening Day.

Indications of a Successful Exhibition.

Large Displays of Agricultural Implements, Manufactures, Etc.

Description of Some of the More Noticeable Features.

The Inter-State Fair opened yesterday, and under auspices which indicate a very successful exhibition. In all our state and county fairs of which we have any recollection, Monday has been devoted to entries, the arrangement of articles, etc., and no visitors were admitted. Tuesday forenoon stock was admitted, and the visitors began to assemble on the grounds Tuesday afternoon. Wednesday and Thursday were the grand days, and Friday the "winding up" day. The present fair, however, will be extended over four full days—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Yesterday there was a continual stream of wagons passing into the grounds, and unusual bustle and activity in unloading and arranging the goods for exhibition. In making the rounds, of course many of interest were encountered, but the display was unusually full and attractive considering that this was the *first* day of the fair week. Goods are coming in to-day, the exhibition and up to a late hour in the evening, and most of the unoccupied places were marked "taken." We append a brief description of the grounds, as presented yesterday:

THE MANUFACTURE DEPARTMENT.

This building is the first which the visitor on foot will reach, and it is located on the rising ground to the right of the entrance. It is well stored with all kinds of goods, from the scarce line, and contains many attractive features.

THE WOODEN WARE DEPARTMENT

Is next in order, and quite a number of articles are on exhibition here, although the display is not as full as it should, and no doubt will yet be.

THE ART REPOSITORY.

This is the next building which will attract attention, and it will be found well worthy of the time spent in the lovers of art. The walls are adorned with beautiful and costly oil paintings, and other artistic productions, and conspicuous among these is T. Buchanan Read's great painting of "Sheridan's Ride." At four o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. J. R. Roberts, the tragedian, recited the thrilling poem, descriptive of the ride, to a large audience of an audience of about two hundred ladies and gentlemen. The poem will be recited frequently during to-day.

DOMESTIC HALL AND ART GALLERY.

Domestic Hall, in the center of which is the Art Gallery, contains many articles of utility and beauty. There are some novel things in the way of domestic goods, and some highly attractive articles in way of photographs, etc. These departments are quite full, and visitors linger here with much interest.

RUSTIC LAKE AND FOUNTAINS.

Passing out of the rear of Domestic Hall, Rustic Lake and Fountains, surrounded with evergreens, and "animated" with stuffed birds and beasts, meet the eye, and challenge attention. We may have something more to say about this "work of art" hereafter.

VEGETABLE HALL.

Very little display has yet been made in this department, but it is expected to fill up rapidly to-day. Fruits and vegetables being of a perishable nature, exhibitors will not bring their displays ready for exhibition on Monday.

FLORAL HALL.

The arrangements in this department were not completed yesterday, but all the places were "taken," and a splendid exhibition from our leading nurseries were being brought in during the day, and tastefully arranged. Our florists have a fine display, and whichever from our florists have a fine display, and whichever from our florists have a fine display, and whichever from